

## Britain Awaits Lloyd George's Speech To-day

Announcement of Policy Regarding Unemployment, Ireland and Arms Parley To Be Made in Commons

Meets With Sinn Feiners

Believed Satisfactory Progress Resulted From Conference on Irish Issue

From The Tribune's European Bureau.  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—When Premier Lloyd George arises to speak to-morrow morning in the House of Commons, not only the members of Parliament but millions in this and other countries will weigh his words carefully for his topics will include the Washington conference, unemployment and Ireland.

The chief interest to Britons naturally lies in his description of the scheme by which the government hopes to reduce unemployment, but there are hundreds of thousands here who are anxious to know what broad fundamental policy the Premier intends to follow at Washington.

His speech, which will come early in the session, is expected to occupy more than an hour and the Premier will follow his notes closely, as he has prepared it with the greatest care and only after much consultation with his ministers and other advisers.

From breakfast time on until late tonight the Premier was seeing an endless procession of officials in preparation for to-morrow's opening session of Parliament after its two months' recess. Twice today he participated in important events. The solemn ceremony at Westminster Abbey, in which General Pershing presided, and the visit to the House of Commons to the soldier who has buried a England's most sacred spot, inspired the Premier to say that "two mighty peoples who were comrades in the great war have resolved to remain comrades to guarantee the great peace."

and that sentence can be regarded as epitomizing the British feeling toward the Washington conference. The Premier returned to Downing Street to-day from the Abbey to meet the Sinn Feiners in a conference of the most importance, as upon the results of this afternoon's meeting depended his decision as to his projected trip to Washington. Apparently satisfactory progress was made, as it was intimated that Lloyd George intends to tell Parliament to-morrow that he will head the British delegation. Arthur Balfour will accompany him, his physician seeing no reason why he cannot undertake the trip.

**Briand Faces Queries by Deputies on Arms Parley**

**Fifty Interpellations Ready for Premier When French Parliament Reconvenes To-day**

PARIS, Oct. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The government of Premier Briand will be faced with fifty interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies when it convenes to-morrow in extraordinary session. The French policy at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions is to be more or less of an issue in the parliamentary sessions, but thus far only indirectly, as it may be discussed in connection with a score of proposed debates on France's foreign and general policy.

None of the interpellations will directly mention the Washington conference, but as Premier Briand made brief reference to his ideas last week in the speech in which he declared his policy at St. Nazaire, his opponents may see fit to demand a more explicit outline of his policy.

The prediction that the Briand government would fall when Parliament assembled has been dying out of the late for the reconvening of the Chamber approached. All preparations have been made for Premier Briand to go to the Washington conference, and his supporters expect him to make the voyage invested with the full authority demanded in his St. Nazaire speech and without having his hands tied by too specific instructions from Parliament.

## Miss Dluska Asphyxiated Death in Chicago of Polish Envy's Daughter Accident

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Coroner Peter National today decided that Miss Helen Dluska, niece of Miss Currie, daughter of Dr. Casimir Dluska, Polish delegate to the peace conference, who was found dead in the office of a Polish newspaper here yesterday, was accidentally asphyxiated.

Miss Dluska, a geologist and graduate of the University of Chicago, was employed by the paper, "The Polish Lady," her body was found beside a gas heater, from which fumes were escaping.

## Ratification of Peace Treaties Held Assured

Republicans Have Votes to Spare, and Favorable Action Is Predicted Not Later Than To-morrow

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ratification of the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties by a substantial vote was regarded as assured in the Senate tonight at the end of the first day of discussion under the agreement reached some time ago for limitation of debate.

Efforts to amend the German treaty failed repeatedly, and all the indications are that all three will be ratified at a special night session to-morrow, or at least not later than Wednesday, and that each will receive a two-thirds vote and several votes to spare.

The attempts of former President Woodrow Wilson, William C. McAdoo, Bernard N. Baruch and others of the regime of Mr. Wilson to defeat the treaties have proved two-edged swords. While drawing some support away from the treaties, they have turned some Democrats who did not like the attitude of the Wilson Administration on the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations against them. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, is one of the Democratic Senators who has decided to support the treaties, and it is gossip about the Capitol that he is largely influenced by the course of Mr. Wilson and his lieutenants. Not only that, but he is urging some of his Democratic colleagues to vote for ratification.

**Crow's Vote Not Needed**

Republican leaders felt sufficiently well satisfied with the situation to-day to warrant them in saying they did not intend to wait on the arrival of W. E. Crow, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, appointed to succeed the late Senator Knox.

In the Senate this afternoon the entire time was given over to speeches and votes on proposed amendments. Senator Walsh, of Montana, Democrat, offered the first amendment, which was intended to bind the United States to protect Germany from "unjustified invasion." It was defeated, 71 to 7, those supporting it being Senators Walsh, Hitchcock, King, Simmons, Overman, Glass and Culberson.

Senator Walsh offered a second amendment providing that the United States shall "use its good offices to prevent the unjustifiable invasion of the territory of Germany." This was defeated, 62 to 6.

These amendments were in line with an extended speech which Senator Walsh recently made in the Senate, in which he portrayed Germany as ringed about with enemies and left helpless to protect herself.

**Menaced on Two Frontiers**

Germany, said Senator Walsh, has a war impending with Poland, while 800,000 French and 500,000 Czech troops are on her borders. America, he held, should stand with other nations in protecting Germany from unjustified invasion or not insist on the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Senator John Sharp Williams spoke against the Walsh amendments.

In the course of the afternoon Senator McKinley, of Illinois, opposed withdrawing the American troops from the Rhine.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, made an extended and bitter attack on the German treaty. He declared it was more "vicious than the Treaty of Versailles." Senator Reed offered an amendment intended flatly to keep the United States aloof from any obligation under the Treaty of Versailles. This, as well as the Walsh amendments, went down to overwhelming defeat.

## U. S. 'Big 4' to Take Up Arms Policy Friday

Hughes Calls Associates in Consultation on General Attitude Toward Chief Issues Before Sessions

Holland Sends Acceptance

State Department Attaches to Keep Public Informed of Work of Conference

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary of State Hughes to-day asked the American delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions to meet at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon in the State Department if the presence of Senators Lodge and Underwood, who are members, was not required in the Senate at that time. The session, which will be the second formal meeting of the American Big Four, will be devoted primarily to going over the preparations for the conference. The general policy to be followed on the chief issues by the American delegates may also be agreed on.

The acceptance by the Netherlands government of the invitation to take part in the conference was received by the State Department. In accepting, the Dutch Foreign Minister expressed the high appreciation of his government and added that "the government of the Queen associates itself very sincerely in the wish that the conference called by the happy initiative of the President would be the occasion to reach an understanding on the problems of the Pacific and of the Far East, and to regulate these questions in a manner to encourage a decided friendship among all the nations concerned."

The American government has still to hear officially from the British government as to the personnel of its delegation, but all other governments have advised the State Department of the representatives who are coming. The absence of official word from the London Foreign Office is not interpreted as indicating any lack of interest on the part of the British Empire in the forthcoming conference, it was said officially.

Ready for presentation to the meeting of the United States delegation Friday will be a mass of data concerning questions centering in the Far East and the Pacific, with authentic information concerning the military and naval strength of the nations concerned.

After the meeting it is not unlikely that the delegates will again take dinner with the President in order to discuss the evening to consultation with the Executive over the general questions to come up before the assembled nations.

It is expected that frequent meetings of the American delegation will be held from now until the opening of the conference on November 11, as it is necessary for each of the four members of the group to familiarize himself with the various angles of the problems that will come before the conference for settlement.

The question of publicity for the conference is one that is being given attention by Secretary Hughes and his associates, who are desirous of giving the public all the information possible of the gathering and the decisions reached. Philip H. Putschin, former attaché of the State Department, and Henry Suydam, since last April chief of the bureau of current information in the department, will work together in the undertaking of supplying the public and the press with information.

**New York buys its furs at JACKMAN'S**

## Miller Tells Congressmen of Canal's Value

Urges Development of U. S. Waterways Before Voting Millions for Canadian, in Address at Albany

16 States Represented

Dempsey Declares Better Barge Service Would Protect City in Rail Strike

From The Tribune's Albany Bureau.  
ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Increased use and further development of the New York State Barge Canal were urged by Governor Miller to-night at a dinner given by the Albany Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Ten Eyck to the New York State Waterways Conference Committee party at the conclusion of the first stage of its six-day tour of the Hudson River and the state's inland waterways.

The party, composed of Federal and state officials and representative business men of the middle West, includes thirty-five members of the House of Representatives from sixteen states, the largest number of Congressmen that has been on a tour of observation in many years.

The purpose of the expedition is to give first hand information to the Representatives in Congress of the facilities afforded by the waterways of the state and to illustrate the reasons for the opposition of the waterways committee to the proposed appropriation by the Federal government of \$250,000,000 for one half of the construction of the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal.

**Dempsey Urges Development**

Representative Wallace S. Dempsey, of Lockport, N. Y., chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, declared that the threatened railroad strike gave particular emphasis to the need for a more extended use and additional development of the Hudson and the canal.

"New York would not be facing a possible famine in such a contingency," he said, "if its barge canal were covered with barges to its capacity. It would then be capable of carrying products sufficient to supply not only New York, but other large cities of the East."

Governor Miller and Representative Dempsey both declared that if the government contemplated expending money on the development of inland waterways it should do so on the development of the Hudson River and the Barge Canal rather than on the Canadian project.

"The State of New York is not opposing any legitimate improvement on waterways or otherwise, in any part of the Union," said Governor Miller. "We do think, however, that in the present state of the public treasury and with the great need of public improvements in all parts of the country that we should spend what money we have to spend within our own borders."

Representative Dempsey declared that the Northwest had been misled by those who foster the St. Lawrence ship canal.

**Opposes Foreign Waterway**

"I do not personally believe in spending our funds on a foreign waterway, particularly this time," he said. "As rail rates are now very high and certainly will remain higher than before the war, it is undoubtedly a fact that water transportation will become a larger factor in the movement of freight than in the past."

The delegation was welcomed at the dinner by Mayor James R. Wall. Other speakers were Frederick W. Kelly,

president of the Chamber of Commerce, and William E. Woolard, chairman of the Waterways Committee of the chamber.

All along the river the communities awakened to the import of the enthusiastic party, which left New York at 9 o'clock this morning aboard the Hudson River. Shore plants and tugboats belled as the delegates waved from the steamer's deck. At Poughkeepsie during the few minutes the steamer remained at the wharf 1,000 school children streamed flags and voiced a noisy greeting.

## Red Cross Aid, Freed by Russians, Home Again

Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, the American Red Cross worker who was captured a year ago by Russian Cossacks opposing General Wrangle and sentenced by the Bolsheviks to twenty months' imprisonment, returned yesterday on the Red Star liner Kronland, which arrived from Antwerp.

At the time of his capture Captain Kilpatrick was serving with the Red Cross in Constantinople and southeast Russia. He recently was released from prison when the Soviet government agreed to liberate all American prisoners on the promise of Secretary Hoover that relief would be sent to Russia under those terms.

Captain Kilpatrick said that reports of conditions in Russia received here have not been exaggerated and that many Austrian army officers captured in 1914 and 1915 were still captives and in a deplorable condition. The Kronland, which arrived at Quarantine in the forenoon, was detained until late afternoon and her steerage passengers removed to Hoffman Island for delousing.

## Prisoner Wins Test On Penitentiary Term

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside favorably upon the first case brought before him as a test of the legality of keeping prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Meyer Greenberg and Max E. Greenberg, attorneys for seven men now serving terms in the penitentiary, obtained a writ of habeas corpus for Harry Kipnis, contending he was held unlawfully beyond the period of his sentence on the charge of a misdemeanor, under the parole law. Kipnis was released by Justice Davis.

Immediately the lawyers swore out sixteen more writs, upon which the court will act probably to-day. The men, handcuffed in pairs, were in the Supreme Court under guard of several keepers from Blackwell's Island.

If the decision of Justice Davis in the case of Kipnis is applicable to the cases of the sixteen whose cases are to be passed on to-day, it is likely that more than 100 other prisoners similarly held will seek their release through means of habeas corpus proceedings.

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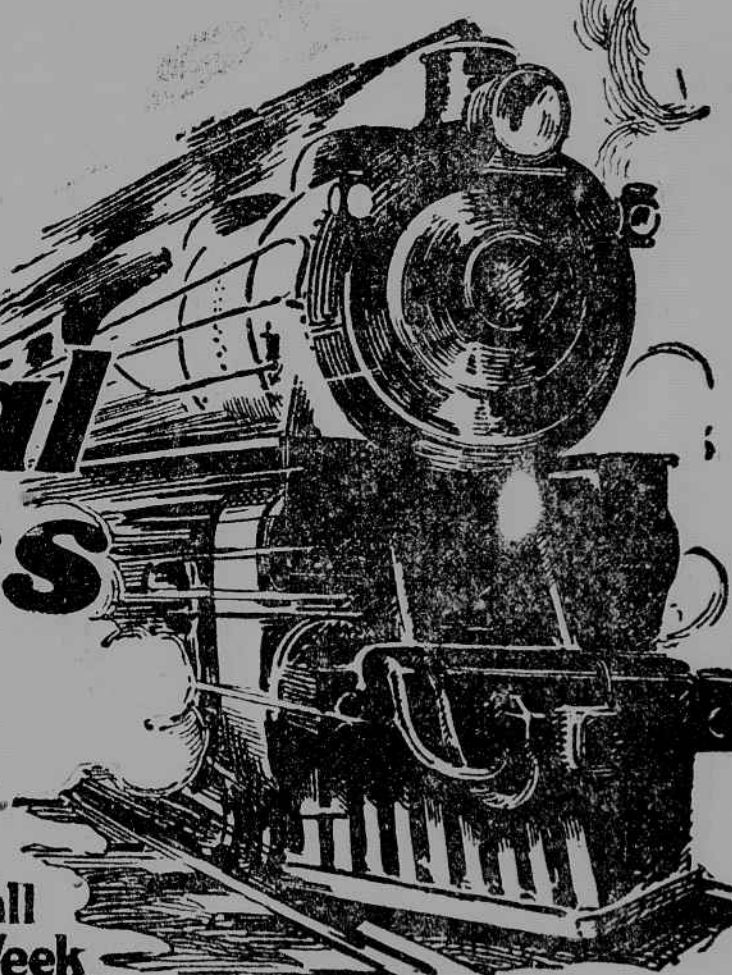
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